

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

J. W. SHORT, Editor and Manager.

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CLEAR THE WAY.

The granting of a franchise by the City Trustees last night conveying a right of way through this city to the Valley road, evidently signals the beginning of the active work of construction at this end of the line. It has been known for some time that the directors were anxious to begin grading in this locality, and it is probable that work will begin in the immediate future.

This is good news for the people of Fresno, not only for the assurance which it gives of the speedy completion of the competing road, but on account of the employment which will be given at once to many people who stand in need of it. The rapidity with which the work will be pushed when begun will depend largely, as a matter of course, upon the ability of the Committee of Ten to complete its purchases of rights of way, and the committee, it is dependent upon the good faith and promptness of those who have obligated themselves to supply the money required. The competing railroad is now actually at our doors and asking for a fulfillment of the promises made to its directors, and ordinary business sagacity on the part of those who have agreed to fulfill the requirements made will cause the removal of every obstacle in the shortest time possible.

Fresno has made a creditable record thus far in its prompt and earnest efforts to secure the competing line; let the good record be maintained to the completion of the grand enterprise which is bringing renewed hope and activity to this great valley.

The question of the advisability of capital punishment is being agitated in Switzerland at the present time. Twenty-two years ago capital punishment was abolished by the Swiss, although the individual cantons were given the privilege of reviving it at any time. This, however, has not been done in one of two instances. But now an increase of murders has revived the question, and its decision probably will be referred to the people. If the argument based on the increase of murders is considered, it may be found to work both ways, as follows: Under a system prohibiting capital punishment, murder has increased in Switzerland; therefore capital punishment should be revived. But in the United States, where most of the commonwealths inflict this punishment, the percentage of murder to population also has greatly increased in recent years; therefore capital punishment should be abolished here. So it will be seen that the argument is like a two-edged sword—it cuts both ways. Perhaps if the Swiss will investigate the question closely, they will find that the increase of the murder rate at the present time, in all lands and under all systems, is merely a phase, a symptom or an effect of the wave of disquietude and unrest which is sweeping over the civilized world. And if they do not learn that this is the case, they may at least look with suspicion on an argument which in one country appears to call for the abolition of capital punishment and in another country seems to demand its perpetuation.

The elections committee of the senate has reported to that body a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. That the resolution will meet with considerable opposition in the senate is not doubtful, and it is far from improbable that the opposition will be strong enough to defeat it, for the percentage of honorable senators who would hardly like to rely on the direct vote of the people for an election is not necessarily small. On the roll of senators, past and present, is many a name which would not have been there if the people had directly decided the matter. The people of California will not doubt the truth of the latter assertion. But if there had been any question of the advisability of making a change in the method of election, the recent fiasco in Kentucky should have pretty nearly settled it. The Kentucky episode calls very loudly for a change. Yet it is better than to have a seat in the United States senate bought with corrupting gold, and all citizens know well enough that that has been done before now. It is not so certain that the joint resolution will pass as it is that it should.

A DISPATCH from Washington asserts that a movement for "protection and free silver" is practically under way in that city and Philadelphia. The leaders in the movement are said to be the Republican United States senators from states that are favorable to the free coinage of silver, and certain eastern manufacturers. Whether the movement will amount to anything of immediate importance, it is impossible to judge at this time; but, whatever may be its fate, it is a matter of some significance that such a combination is in contemplation. "Protection and free silver"—such a Republican slogan would sweep the West for the party, leaving nothing but remnants of the other parties throughout all of the country west of the Mississippi.

The people who are thinking of going to Alaska to try their fortune on the edge of the world will do well to consider the long step very thoroughly before they take it. Reports from the far-away country are not encouraging. It is said that the streets of Juneau and Sitka already are filled with a small multitude of people, who are stranded there with nothing to do and little or no money to do it with. It looks very much as if extremely hard times were ahead for some of these people, and when it is remembered that the mining season on the Yukon is but about forty days long, the prospect does not look very encouraging for anybody unless he has plenty of capital. There is a chance to "look before you leap."

TIME TO PAY UP.

The Committee of Ten is becoming seriously embarrassed by the continued delinquency of some of the subscribers to the fund to purchase the right of way and right of ground in this city for the Valley road. Relying implicitly upon the good faith of all the subscribers the committee has proceeded with the duties it was authorized to perform and has made contracts for the purchase of the lands required under the agreement with the directors of the road. A considerable amount of this land has been paid for and nearly all the balance is ready for transfer by its owners. Money must be had to meet the payments required under the contracts made by the committee.

In a very few instances adverse circumstances have operated to prevent the payment of subscriptions, but in most cases it is entirely attributable to negligence and the natural tendency of some people to defer an obligation till the last possible moment. The committee is perfectly willing to wait upon those who, by force of circumstances, are unable to pay, but there are very few indeed who are not able to meet their obligations promptly. One subscriber, for instance, whose subscriber's name was heralded in black type and double headed editorials demanding that the liberal example he followed by others has not paid a cent. A few others of known wealth, to whom their subscription is a bagatelle, are showing the same sort of reluctance to respond to the repeated calls of the committee, in which the necessity for prompt payment has been plainly set forth.

The committee will now make a final appeal to the delinquents, and very earnestly hopes that there will be no necessity for taking any more decisive action.

Ambassador Bayard belongs to a class of Americans who are more in sympathy with the English form of government than they are with their own, and out of the fullness of his heart he has made these reflections upon the American people which have been properly characterized in the resolutions adopted on Friday. His sincerity is not questioned, for his un-American and unpatriotic conduct could not have been inspired by anything less than a deep-seated prejudice against the people who have mistakingly honored him.

These American admirers of an aristocratic form of government have a perfect right to their individual opinions, and so long as they are not expressed in an official capacity, no protest is likely to be heard, but it would readily be more satisfactory for everybody concerned if they would concur to follow their sympathies and make their homes where their hearts are ever fondly turning.

A CASE IN POINT.

The law of the land which permits a jury to hear the evidence in a case and render a verdict which may amount to something or nothing, as a judge chooses; i.e., the law of the land which makes a jury in many instances nothing more than a shadow of reality, has resulted in a peculiar and somewhat startling combination of circumstances in a case at Oakland. The case was that of the people against Louis A. Muhlbauer, who was charged with the murder of his sweetheart. The jury, after listening to the evidence, brought in a verdict that Muhlbauer was guilty of manslaughter. The judge straightway set aside the verdict on the ground that "there was evidence sufficient to warrant a verdict of murder, but not evidence sufficient to warrant a verdict of manslaughter." Under a system prohibiting capital punishment, murder was abolished by the Swiss, although the individual cantons were given the privilege of reviving it at any time. This, however, has not been done in one of two instances. But now an increase of murders has revived the question, and its decision probably will be referred to the people. If the argument based on the increase of murders is considered, it may be found to work both ways, as follows: Under a system prohibiting capital punishment, murder has increased in Switzerland; therefore capital punishment should be revived. But in the United States, where most of the commonwealths inflict this punishment, the percentage of murder to population also has greatly increased in recent years; therefore capital punishment should be abolished here. So it will be seen that the argument is like a two-edged sword—it cuts both ways. Perhaps if the Swiss will investigate the question closely, they will find that the increase of the murder rate at the present time, in all lands and under all systems, is merely a phase, a symptom or an effect of the wave of disquietude and unrest which is sweeping over the civilized world. And if they do not learn that this is the case, they may at least look with suspicion on an argument which in one country appears to call for the abolition of capital punishment and in another country seems to demand its perpetuation.

The Populist contemporary says:

We doubt very much if people will very patiently listen to long-winded tariff discussions during the pending campaign, and that is about all the old parties seem inclined to give them from present appearance. A discussion of total depravity, or the doctrine of election and reprobation, would be absolutely pertinent to the crisis which the country is facing.

No "long-winded" discussion of the tariff issue will be necessary in this campaign from a Republican standpoint, although a revision of the tariff and the rehabilitation of its protective and reciprocity features are absolutely essential. The object lesson of the past three years has made more converts to the policy of protection than could be made by a decade of long-winded discussion. The treasury deficit and the increase of foreign importation without the shadow of benefit to the people of the country has been appealed to the supreme court, but its arguments to the free traders more effectively than all the written or spoken tribute to the American policy that have ever been made. The strong leaning of the Populist party toward the free trade heresy is an element of weakness that will weigh like a millstone about its neck in the coming election. It has drifted with the Democratic tide on this question before; it will now have to face the breakers.

RANDOM REMARKS.

"Charles Garrett and Al McNeil were two of the most efficient, polished and finely mounted aids at Saturday's 'rabbit' slaughter." —From the Watchman.

Fifteen letters! It is a beautiful word!

G. R. Lumley, of the Porterville Enterprise, has gone to England on a visit. He is alleged that he has marriage in his mind's eye, but that is neither here nor there; what we wish to know is where an editor got the money for such a trip. That is the thing that is inexplicable.

Chatauer M. Dugay and Mr. Vandenberg are on their way to California. As railroad men, they probably desire to see the blissful state where, as Mr. Huntington admits, only one hundred men are opposed to the schemes of their railroad owners. They doubtless feel that the size of such an unusual state would amply repay them for a trip across the continent.

Is it platform of 1892 the national Republican party distinctly declared itself in favor of bimetallism. It did the same thing in 1888, and, we believe, in 1884. The monometallists who talk of "reading out of the party" the Republicans who now favor the free coinage of silver will do well to bear the foregoing facts in mind. It is not the latter, but the former, who are false to the principles of the party in all of its latter years. It is not the latter, but the former, who are furthering the single standard policy of the only Democratic President who has occupied the White House for more than thirty-five years. There should be no talk of "reading out" for the party needs the vote of every believer in the principle of protection. But if there must be such talk, it assuredly comes with worst of grace from the men who oppose that bimetallic to which the party repeatedly has pledged itself. It is talk that will die of its own quietness, but it sounds more than strangely from those who occasionally utter it at this time.

W. W. Bowes will undoubtedly be a candidate for reelection to congress, because of his advocacy of the bill limiting foreign immigration. Every fire lit for such a purpose as that but serves to kindle in the American heart the flame of patriotism that is necessary to bring about the legislation required to stop the following tide of foreign ignorance and fanaticism. Senator Lodge is honored by attacks from such a source.

The old man who was assaulted by strikers in San Francisco died from the effect of the injuries inflicted by his assailants. The brutal murder of a man who was acting strictly within his rights as citizen is a poor beginning for a movement that proposes to secure justice and right. It is a foul blot upon organized labor that such crimes are committed in its name.

The contractor for the steel to be used in the San Francisco "Cali" future home, which will be the largest steel building on the coast, has been let to a firm of that city. There will be 2000 tons of steel, and its purchase from a firm in this state insures work to many of our steel workers for months to come.

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DESERVED CENSURE.

The house of representatives has done well in passing resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard for his ill-conceived and unpatriotic remarks in regard to the policies of this government and the character of its people. To the credit of some of the Democratic members it may be said that they ignored the conduct and declared their adherence strongly against the conduct of our representative at the Court of St. James. Bayard deserved impeachment, but doubtless the action taken will be sufficient to prevent a petition of the offense by representatives who may feel disposed to carry it forward with foreigners by criticizing their fellow citizens and their political principles.

In a very few instances adverse circumstances have operated to prevent the payment of subscriptions, but in most cases it is entirely attributable to negligence and the natural tendency of some people to defer an obligation till the last possible moment. The committee is perfectly willing to wait upon those who, by force of circumstances, are unable to pay, but there are very few indeed who are not able to meet their obligations promptly. One subscriber, for instance, whose subscriber's name was heralded in black type and double headed editorials demanding that the liberal example he followed by others has not paid a cent. A few others of known wealth, to whom their subscription is a bagatelle, are showing the same sort of reluctance to respond to the repeated calls of the committee, in which the necessity for prompt payment has been plainly set forth.

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Subscribers who have not paid should take into consideration that upon their promises to the committee has made binding contracts and assumed obligations that must be immediately met. They owe it to themselves and the town as well as to the committee to do their part in meeting those obligations and in keeping good faith with all parties concerned.

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THE JOHNSON INCIDENT.

Evangelist Johnson is suffering the

penalty of a habit of the itinerant re-vivalist class of making wholesale and unwarranted denunciation of the communities where they hold their meetings. Of a very large proportion of this class of preachers sensationalism is their breath of professional life; by it they attract crowds to their services, and in no way is this more successfully accomplished than by denouncing in unmeasured and untruthful terms the immorality of the people to whom they have come with the message of salvation.

It is the common custom of too many evangelists to assert that the place in which they happen to be preaching is the wickedest they have ever seen; that hell is apparently very near by and that unbelief of wickedness is rampant. This sort of preaching attracts hearers, just as yellow-bound literature with the title page printed in red ink attracts the attention of a sedation-loving public. Unquestionably some of the people who are attracted by these methods are thereby brought under the good influence of the church and induced to lead better lives, but that there is an offsetting loss, and a very serious one, of the esteem and veneration held for the church by the mass of thinking people, especially certain.

It so happened that Evangelist Johnson came to Fresno at a time when public patience with pulpit sensationalism had been put to a severe test, and people were ready for revolt. The repetition by him of the preposterous and shamefully false statement regarding the chastity of young girls of the city, was, so to speak, the final straw which broke the camel's back. The patient but overburdened public turned upon its traducer in an unpleasant way, and it was fully justified in doing so.

The REPUBLICAN regrets the unfortunate notoriety which comes to Fresno and to a worthy church and conscientious pastor through the public ventilation of this matter, but it has no regret for the part it has taken in bringing it about. The sort of thing against which this paper and the people of Fresno lifted their voice in protest yesterday had already been permitted to go too far, and an effective rebuke was necessary. It was time to serve notice that such slander of this community will not be permitted to go unchallenged.

The REPUBLICAN wishes to be correctly understood in this matter. It recognizes the evils which exist in this community, as they exist in like degree in most communities, and it has no word of censure for any truthful attack upon these evils. To the contrary, it is ready to aid as best it may any sincere effort to raise the local standard of morality by practical means, whether it be moral suasion or by the enforcement of the law. The men who will from the pulpit or from any other platform, without malicious slander or exaggeration, insist that the laws against vice be enforced and that parentage more attention to the moral training of their sons and daughters in this city, will find in the REPUBLICAN a staunch supporter. It is only against the alleged moralists who hold sensationalism above truth and decency that this paper raises its voice in protest.

A word of advice and the REPUBLICAN hopes that it will not be again necessary to refer to this unpleasant subject. Let the excitement and animosities engendered by this episode die out at once. Nothing but detriment to the church and to the community in general can result from keeping them alive. A useful lesson has been learned, we feel certain, but its value will not be enhanced by prolonged and vociferous consideration of the subject. An earnest and intelligent effort to raise the moral standard of the community beyond reasonable reproof would be a much more sensible course to pursue.

The supreme court has decided against the action of Judge Murphy in suppressing the "rank" play known as "The Crime of a Century," which action was taken on the ground that it would interfere with a fair trial of Theodore Durrant, the play being founded on the Emmanuel church tragedy. The supreme court holds that Judge Murphy's order amounts to an abridgement of free speech; that the right of speech is unlimited, but that persons are answerable to the law for an abuse of the right. The decision is doubtless well founded, but it does seem that there ought to be some way to prevent the presentation of such villainous plays. A healthy public sentiment will perhaps in time render legal interference unnecessary. Vicious plays will not be enacted nor disreputable newspapers published if they are not encouraged by public support.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE J. STEPHEN MORRIS has finally come down from his lofty perch and, acting under the joint resolution of congress, has decided to obey the law requiring the distribution of seeds for experimental purposes. He has advertised for bids, and contracts will be made on the 15th of April. The secretary's change of heart has come too late to be of much practical benefit, but it is gratifying to know that it is possible to bring this law amending administration to terms on one proposition at least. It is pleasant to see the would-be autocrat eating one small piece of humble pie.

MADERA is up to date with an equal suffrage club that is preparing to open the campaign in the near future and to wage a warm battle for the ballot. The natural gallantry of the Madera male will doubtless make the conquest an easy one.

The latest weather prediction is that there will be no more rain south of Madera this season.—*Fresno Democrat*.

The prophet came in out of the wet he had told us.

M'KINLEY'S POPULARITY.

That part of the Democratic party which clings to the tariff idea of the Cleveland regime is becoming thoroughly alarmed at the rising tide of popularity of William McKinley as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. They see clearly that this enthusiasm, for the prominent exponent of protection, is the forecasting of a tidal wave that will sweep their free trade ship from its shallow mooring, and leave it a hopeless wreck on the rocky and treacherous to which it has carried the people during the tempestuous voyage of the past three years.

Claes Spreckels says that he is not an aspirant for the United States senatorship or any other office. The statement only confirms public opinion, for very few people have taken any stock in the partisan newspaper gossip which has impeded all sorts of motives for Spreckels' interest in the construction of a competing railroad excepting that of a legitimate business proposition to develop investments already made and open the way to others. John D. Spreckels may have some political ambitions aside from a mere interest in party management, but there is no well defined ground even for that supposition. Most of the stuff which has appeared in print of late in this regard is arrant both upon its face. The Spreckels family—or at least the elder Spreckels—is pre-eminently successful in business lines, and it is a good thing for California that his money is to be turned into channels of local development. It has been a great drawback to California that so many of her wealthy men have seen fit to seek homes and investments abroad, thus draining the state of wealth produced here to the enrichment of other localities. It is to be hoped that the example of Claus Spreckels in this particular will find many imitators among the rich men of the Pacific Coast.

When science next will set the ladder of progress it will be difficult for the wisest of men to prophesy. Possibly some midnight worker somewhere may have already evolved the idea that next shall startle the world, but it is his secret is his own as yet. If, but sixty days ago, somebody had foretold that men should straightway look through the human body, his announcement would have received with profound contempt before all nations. She must, and she would, refuse to accede to the request of this government, and by all means at her command she ought to be some way to make those children care for their mother.

A dispatch says that Dr. Hans Maria von Kadelich is coming across the continent on horseback. It is all right, but what we want to know is whether he is coming on a saddle-saddle or a plain military saddle without any aids to it. If he is coming on a side-saddle, why doesn't he change her first name? And if he is coming on an ordinary saddle, why doesn't he change his second name? These are questions that we cannot understand. If Dr. Maria was born a little boy, why not admit it? If, on the contrary, Dr. Hans was born a little girl, why should an effort be made to involve the fact in mystery? The doctor knows whether he is a New Englander or an Englishman, and it is up to him to be willing to tell the public into his confidence. Probably it is none of our business, but we really would like to know whether the doctor wears bloomers or just common, ordinary, every-day pants.

There is another point from which the Cuban matter should be viewed. It will occur to anybody that a natural result of the passage of the Mills resolution would be the annexation of Cuba. Now there is by no means certain that such annexation would be an unopposed blessing, or, indeed, any kind of a blessing. The great natural strength of this nation in the past has been in its compactness. The domain, with the exception of Alaska, is unoccupied. In the physical world, as in the moral, "in union is strength." We have had all the advantages of this physical union.

But if Cuba were annexed to the United States, the complete physical union of the states would be at an end. There the state would lie, alone in the great water, and the national honor would be pledged to her defense. Additional ships of war must be maintained for her protection, the navy must be greatly increased and her defenses must be of the strongest. Viewed merely as a business transaction, it is very questionable if the annexation of Cuba would inure to the benefit of the United States.

Senator Mills is hot blooded and his resolution is such as that sort of man would present. Doubtless it will not pass, and it should not, for it is unwise and his policy is very questionable from any point of view.

Axos Spreck and James Jones are back from Cripple Creek, Colo. They expect to be probably in mining country at that point. Piles and piles of glittering wealth have been made there and are still being made. The population of the town is now estimated at 50,000. The boys are now planning a trip to the gold fields of Alaska.—*Bakersfield Californian*.

During the first eighteen months of the active operation the revenues derived under the Wilson-Gorman tariff were \$72,000,000 less than the running expenses of the government, and nearly \$100,000,000 representing a loss to the American farmer of about \$70,000,000 in a single year.

A tariff which fails to produce the revenue required by the government and which has only served to increase the importation of foreign products and manufacturers to the detriment of the producers and workmen of this country must give way to a system of import duties which will reverse these disastrous conditions, and the people who are expressing their preference for McKinley in the presidency are giving emphasis to their protest against the same.

Telke's water works are getting ready for the warm season by turning out a first class article of soda water, on some days the effervescence character of the water will be so strong that it will overflow the tanks and interfere with the action of the pumps. With the addition of a little ice and a little brandy to the natural product the Tularean can turn on the faucet and enjoy kingly luxury with the thermometer at 110 degrees.

The Democratic attack upon the reciprocity clause of the McKinley tariff is another example of partisan blundering and incapacity upon which the people are anxious to place the seal of their condemnation. During the comparatively short time in which that tariff was in operation the value and importance of its reciprocity provision was thoroughly demonstrated that it is simply incomprehensible that partisanship could have gone to the extreme which it did in destroying it. Rapid gains were being made in our exports to every country with which reciprocal relations were established, and not a single resulting disadvantage could be pointed out. The sentiment of the farmers of the country on this question has found recent expression in a petition to the sub-committee of the House Committee on Ways and Means from the American National Association of Farmers, in which, among other important things, is pointed out that "before the act of 1890 Spain, in order to control the trade of her West Indian colonies, imposed a duty of nearly \$50 a barrel on American flour, or about 100 per cent, but under the convention which resulted from section 3 of the McKinley bill, the duty was reduced to \$1 per 200 pounds, large reductions were made in the duties on other breadstuffs, the duties on fifteen leading commodities were reduced one-half, and about forty articles were added to the free list. Thereupon our trade with Cuba advanced by leaps and bounds, so that under the three years of the McKinley bill our export trade increased some \$3,000,000, and our import trade \$1,000,000. The moment the law of 1890 was passed abrogating this treaty or convention, Spain advanced the duty on flour to \$4.75 per 200 pounds, which is almost a prohibitory rate."

The throwing aside of such evident advantages as these to the American farmer is one of the many indefensible wrongs to the people of this country for which the Democratic party must an-

SENATOR MILLS' RESOLUTION.

The joint resolution concerning Cuba, offered by Senator Mills, should not pass, and doubtless it will not. If the United States should recognize the Cuban rebels, it would extend a rightful recognition to a brave and struggling people and would but follow the example set by Spain in her prompt recognition of the Southern Confederates as belligerents. It even might be just and right, and so advisable, to recognize the independence of the warring insurrectionists. But if any recognition that might be granted the nation should add the threat contained in Senator Mills' resolution, it would do neither wisely nor well. The resolution, in part, says:

"In case Spain shall refuse to grant to the insurgents of Cuba the right of power of self-government, then the people of the United States is hereby directed to pass a resolution of the island of Cuba with the military and naval forces of the United States and hold the same until the people of Cuba can organize a government."

This, in effect, would amount to a declaration of war. Spain could not, if she desired, accept any proposition to which such a threat was attached. To do so would be to make of herself a unit of contempt before all nations. She must, and she would, refuse to accede to the request of this government, and by all means at her command she ought to be some way to make those children care for their mother.

A dispatch says that Dr. Hans Maria von Kadelich is coming across the continent on horseback.

The mother of nineteen children, in Oakland, is homeless and shelterless. She is not a nice woman. She gets drunk and acts in an unbecoming manner, but she is the mother of her children, not the less, and if they were won't be without a shelter. In some cases, however, she is a perfect dame.

To cure them, they probably are the, it is proposed, to make of such stock as they are the circumstances of the individual's heredity, and perhaps in many instances it should not. Viewing the matter from this distance, it would seem that there ought to be some way to make those children care for their mother.

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The mother of nineteen

A SHAMEFUL SLANDER

It is Given Utterance by
Rev. Johnson.

REFUSES TO NAME HIS AUTHOR

A Scandalous Charge Against the
Public Schools of This
City.

From Thursday's paper.
It has always been the policy of the
REPUBLICAN to extend courtesy and give
all reasonable assistance to the churches of
Fresno in carrying on their work. Such will still be its policy. It has re-
frained from criticism at times when
criticism appeared justified, merely be-
cause it has hesitated to lay a straw in
the way of possible good. But there are
times when a family newspaper cannot
do its duty and remain silent.

So long as the limits of fairness and
decency are not transgressed, it is better
to let ministers of the gospel alone. But
Fresno of late has had more than
its share of itinerants who have sought
to attract attention and gain notoriety
by sweeping assertions and vicious at-
tacks. Because these utterances have
been made in the sacred precincts of
the pulpit has been the reason why this
paper has not been bold enough to do
but in defense of the honest, honor-
able, and virtuous of the people of this city, it is
now time to lift a voice of protest against
the methods and language of Evangelist
Johnson, who for some time has been
conducting a revival at the K street
Methodist church.

A church is not a circus, yet if the
members of the church have no objection
to a tendency in that direction, the
press has no right to object. The church
is not a theater, yet if theatrical behavior
is agreeable to those who attend, that is
their affair. But when a minister in the
pulpit, on authority so obscure
that it is not even known, boldly attacks
the wife of the deaconess, Fresno
homes, and seeks to destroy by slander
all that is held sacred by parents, brothers
and sisters, it is time for the press
to let its voice be heard.

In his sermon on Sunday morning,
and again in his sermon "to men only"
on Tuesday evening, Rev. Johnson an-
nounced that, according to his informa-
tion, two-thirds of the girls of this city
are ruined before they reach the age of
12. He declared that it was a terrible
state of affairs.

Rev. Johnson's attack naturally caused
great indignation, and was talked of
in the streets and around the town.
So flagrant was the at-
tack, and so openly made upon the
young girls of this city, without dis-
cussion or explanation, that the
statements could not go unchallenged.

A representative of the REPUBLICAN,
accompanied by a newspaper man of
San Francisco, called yesterday at Rev.
Johnson's boarding house, on Stanislaus
street. He was at dinner, but pre-
sently came into the parlor, and upon
being asked what authority he had
made that startling assertion, he denied
that he had given it as a fact, but merely
as a report which had reached him.
When asked where he heard it, he said
he had heard it from Mr. Dobson, who
had him that not more than one-third of
the girls in this city 14 years of age are
virtuous. When pressed further for the
author of that slander he declined to
give his name, but said he was a gradu-
ate of Boston university, then corrected
himself and said it was Brown
university. He was much disturbed when
pressed still further for the author, and
asked to be excused, left the room.

He shortly returned, accompanied by
his wife and by a gentleman, and re-
marked: "I want witnesses to what
takes place here." When asked he thought
he was doing right in laying such a charge on the
name of Fresno, and then refusing to
give a clew by which its truth or falsity
could be proved, he said he thought he
was doing right; and then with a
quick change of tactics asked:

"Why don't you newspaper men at-
tack the social evil in the disreputable
quarter of your city?" He detailed
what he had seen in Oshkosh, and said
it was the most immoral town she ever
saw, although she had traveled over the
whole country. "I never was so outraged
before in my life," continued the evan-
gelist. "The people and the press have
attacked me, and particularly the RE-
PUBLICAN, it has tried to draw me into
a controversy, but I have refused to enter
into it."

"Why do you refuse to give the name
of the man whose assertions you quoted
from the pulpit?"

The evangelist declared again that it
would not be fair to do so.

"Do you think it is fair, Mr. Johnson,
to give utterance to such a charge as
you did, and not be prepared to back it
up with facts and authority? Don't
you think your course is open to criti-
cism?"

Mrs. Johnson here took up his defense
for him, and said she had heard from at
least half a dozen mothers in this town
things which substantiated what Mr.
Johnson had said in the pulpit. She
said it was her opinion that this dread-
ful state of immorality was traceable to
the schools.

When asked what authority she had
had for such a statement, she was unable to
give any, but repeated the charge that
the schools of this city are responsible
for the ruin of Fresno's young girls.

Mrs. Johnson is a much bolder talker
than her husband. He became confused and
excited when pinned down on any of
his broad assertions; but Mrs. Johnson
steadily maintained her position. With much vehemence she declared that
the wickedness of this city was terrible;
that she thought the schools were the
cause for it, and that she knew things
about Fresno's girls which she had never
known as well as her husband. Then
she began reciting various individual cases
which had come to her notice since she
reached Fresno, and ended by saying
that Mr. Johnson's head was level when
he declined to tell who the "Brown
university" man is, for his identity is
left in doubt, every mother of a daughter
will look with a suspecting eye upon
all young men who visit her daughter.

"There is another thing," continued
the reporter. "It is stated that you
said the members of the Christian den-
omination are worse of all. Did you
say it?"

"No, sir," replied he, "I did not. I
mentioned no denomination in particular.
But if I have occasion to mention
what you call Christians, I will tell
them 'Campbellites' for that is what
they are. Then I commenced to tell
what it was he said of girls in one of
the schools, but his wife stopped him,
and told him he had not said it, and
he concluded that he hadn't, and
hushed.

When asked what remedy he had to
suggest for the evils he had announced
on the authority of the "Brown univer-
sity" man, he said, "Let the mothers do
as I tell them."

When asked if he did not feel that he
had made an unwarranted attack on
Fresno's homes, and on very many an-
tithesis to anything coming from
the pulpit, but it is firmly convinced
that no good can come from such reck-
less and unwarranted charges, and this
paper protests against them now, and

will protest in the future if occasion re-
quires it. It is right that attention
should be called to evils in every com-
munity, in order that the evils may be
remedied; but no good can come of ex-
aggeration and slander.

HUNDRED THOUSAND CLUB.

Night of Meeting Changed From
Wednesday to Thursday.

The Hundred Thousand Club's weekly
meeting was held last night, President
Lisenby in the chair. A resolution was
adopted thanking the City Trustee for
the use of the city hall for the meetings.

It was decided to publish 500 pamphlets
giving a brief history of the club, the
articles of the association, the plan
of organizing auxiliary committees in
the county, the list of members of the
club, and the recent annual reports of
the president and treasurer. The con-
tent of the pamphlet will be published in
the April number of the *Interior*.

The vacancy in the secretaryship of
the club caused by the resignation of L.
A. Speer was filled by the selection of
T. C. S. Pyle.

The night of meeting of the club was
changed from Wednesday to Thursday.

After discussing several matters the
meeting adjourned.

BICYCLE RACE.

One to be held at the Racetrack
on Sunday.

The local bicycle enthusiasts have
arranged for a ten-mile race at the racetrack
on Sunday. The event will be for
the purpose of arousing interest in
wheeling circles. The public is invited.

INDIGNATION MEETINGS HELD.

He Signs a Retraction and an Apol-
ogy—A Day He Will Never
Forget.

Evangelist I. T. Johnson's charge
against the purity of Fresno's girls had
the effect of ridding the city of his pres-
ence within little more than twelve
hours after the REPUBLICAN laid the mat-
ter before the public. He is gone, and
the manner of his going and the events
which led to his rather ceremonious
departure will not do live long in his
memory, and if he is wise enough to
profit by experience he will be slow in
repeating the offense which accelerated
his departure from the raisin city. Few
pleasant memories, perhaps, linger
round Fresno as he knows it; and it is
equally true that he has left no aching
void here which the people would like
to have filled.

As soon as the REPUBLICAN was upon
the streets in the morning, the feeling
against the evangelist began to grow.
Indignation was expressed on every
side. The people resented it in the
most emphatic manner.

The first thing the public was against
him was a widely understood by Rev.
Johnson, and the first step he took was
to declare that in his judgment he was
not fit to put in an appearance. A large
number of officers were on hand to
be ready for any emergency that
might arise, in case the evangelist should
attempt to preach, but there was
need for protection from officers.

THE MASS MEETING.

A call had gone out earlier in the day
to a mass meeting at the city hall to
protest against Rev. Johnson's attack
upon the honor of Fresno's young girls.

At 7.30, the hour for which the mass
meeting had been called, there was a
burgeoning crowd at the city hall. Many
had not gained admittance. Strenuously
did the evangelist endeavor to gain
admission, but he did not put in an appearance.

After adjournment several citizens
crowded about Chairman Briggs to con-
gratulate him on the successful way in
which he had conducted the meeting.

JOHNSON'S HERESY.

Although Rev. Johnson seemed to
have not much on his mind that he
would go, when waited on by the com-
mittee in the early evening, yet he
changed his state of mind soon after,
and shook the dust of Fresno from his
feet. It was learned soon after 10
o'clock last night that he had gone, but
no information could be obtained as to
where or how he went. No train left
Fresno at that time and he must have
gone by boat. It was stated that he
would probably return in a short time,
but it is not likely that he will pay an
other visit to this city in the immediate
future.

Just before he left he remarked that
he had been in evangelical work twenty-
two years, and never before had he met
with the reception that Fresno gave
him. He stayed away, the people of
this city are not disposed to purchase him;
but they have shown in a good substantial
way that there is plenty of first-
class manhood in Fresno.

REV. JOHNSON'S CARD.

Denies That He Charged Schools
With Immorality.

To THE EDITOR AND PUBLIC IN GEN-
ERAL.—I feel obliged to reply to an ar-
ticle published in the Fresno morning
paper on "A Shameful Slander."

They claim—"What kind of feathers
are they? Are they goose or—?"

Mr. Shibley—"No, they are Shanghai
hen feathers."

"Shanghai is good," responded the
chair, and there was an uproar of laugh-
ter. Mr. Briggs had the assemblage in
the mood in which he wanted it—in
order to make a noise.

O. J. Woodard—"I have an order
from a gentleman for a barrel of tar,
which is at the disposal of the committee,
the gentleman who donates it
wishes it put on an inch thick."

"All right, now," said Mr. Briggs,

marked Mr. Briggs. He again turned
to the tide of dangerous thought. "I
thought it was safe to let him go."

"Do you believe that the statement
made by you reflecting on the character
of the girls of this city, whom you claim
was told to you by a friend, was untrue
and that you made a mistake when you
repeated that statement?"

"Answer, I do."

(Signed) "I. T. Johnson."

"And I will apologize to the community
for having made the same."

(Signed) "I. T. Johnson."

Having signed this paper, Rev. John-
son was told that his presence was no
longer desired at the meeting and he
could withdraw. He did so, or attempted
to do so by the side door of the hall
opposite the stage. But when he had
stepped upon the sidewalk a crowd of
several hundred confronted him. They
had gathered while he was in the build-
ing, and when he showed himself they
raised the cry, "There he goes," and
made a rush toward him. Rev. Gillan
was with him, as were several members
of the church.

The gathering of the crowd had been
watched by Sheriff Scott and the police of
the city. Scott had come with several
deputies, and several policemen were on
hand. Sheriff Scott had entered the
building fifteen minutes before, and
when the evangelist attempted to leave
the room he was held back by the police.

The senator then proceeded to com-
mend the committee for the prudent
manner in which it had curbed the dan-
gerous spirit which had prevailed during
the day.

"Let us pass resolutions," said Mr. Briggs.

"I will be glad to see individuals
sign resolutions," said Mr. Briggs.

"There was nothing in the man-

ner of the man which showed any sin-
cerity in his actions," said Mr. Shibley.

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THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

No Petticoated Millennium is at Hand.

WHEN WE ALL WORLD "WENT"

Wanted, A Girl to do Housework.
"There Was Papa I'm-ha-ha"—The Poet "Laurette's" Suggestion.

I hope that Mrs. Gouger, in her address at the Baptist church right before last, made votes for the enfranchisement of women. I hope this because I consider it unrepresentative and unjust that either nation or state should refuse the ballot to a class whom it recognizes as citizens and from whom it enforces the payment of taxes. It is a simple matter of justice. The old cry, "No taxation without representation," does not from its nature wear pantaloons only. I have yet to hear of a logical argument against equal suffrage; during the scales against the demand whose denial long ago caused the great republic to spring into existence, all arguments seemed to be as light as feathers.

But while there can be no question concerning what justice demands, it does not agree with Mrs. Gouger who says: "Modest women, in the interest of the saloons and in protection of their sons, would vote for the straight Prohibition ticket." With much respect for this eminent woman's opinion, I think that most women would do nothing of the kind. I used to think that they would, but I have observed gentle women more or less since that time, and a change of conviction has resulted. I am willing to risk my reputation as a prophet if it is already hung up, anyway, in the forecast that when the ballot is placed in woman's hands, as it soon will be, she will vote Keating and Democratic Populist and Prohibition tickets, very much as I do, and her husband and her dear brother William now vote these various tickets. There will be some proportionate increase in the Prohibition vote, but it will not be swelled out of all proportions.

This conclusion is based on various observations. In the first place, the Prohibition vote has been remarkably increased in the states where women now vote, with more or less enthusiasm. In Kansas, for instance, a majority of the women vote the Republican and the Populist tickets, just as do the men. In the second place, there is an illustration: In Merced, a few years ago, the question of high license (amounting to prohibition) versus low license was before the people. Among the hardest workers against high license were some of the most responsible women of the place. And I know that the women of Merced are fully up to the average of their sex in intelligence and moral character.

But if some of you still imagine that something like a millennium is coming with the enfranchisement of women still to add to that pleasant theory, let me suggest a test which you can apply: Ask women at random what ticket they would vote were they enfranchised, unless you have received 100 answers. Do this without prejudice or suggestion, then sum up the result, and if a majority, or anything approximating a majority, are found to be Prohibitionists in the final test, you may—well, I will let you write the Man About Town or do something else very enjoyable on some day.

No, sir, women are nice, and we love you all, but your running little wings have not begun to sprout yet. You are better than we who object to our wearing the trousers, but not so much better that human littleness and injustice and folly will not creep into your balloons as they do into ours. Of course you ought to be angels, but, on the whole, you and I are glad that you are not, for we do not want to be separated just at present. Now, do we?

* * *

In the REVENGE THAT lies before me are four advertisements, "Wanted—A girl to do general housework." This reminds me:

she came to do our household work.

she is a young and shy,

who very pleasant sink,

And held her head up high,

The third they brought content,

The fourth who with intent,

Our Bright went.

Another came, The tales old,

Her plan to be a cook,

And what was to eat,

Then came—Oh, Haus!" the fat,

Our bright intent,

Asked her when the world would come,

And—Gretchen went.

He came who wore his shirt outside,

A plain tourist long and lipped,

And when he did it wrong,

But when he pulled a earning knife

He in argument,

Our Gretchen went.

Now we have the dishes, and

We ate them have them over,

she makes the beds and dusts the things,

It was upon my heart,

And yet I feel good,

Our Gretchen went.

I was out to see "Sinhad" the other

night, and of course I enjoyed it very

much, for who could help doing so? But

what I want to know is how to get rid

of "Sinhad" now, now, or, at least, a part of

it. The part to which I refer is that

most preposterous duet sung by the two

Samey that absurd thing has got

mixed up with my life, and I cannot get

myself out of it. I start to write, and in

the middle of a sentence, I am entangled

in a fragment of it. Of course this is

what I do about it? And so it goes.

Mentally I sing myself to sleep on that no-time, and remain

awake in the night to remember it.

If anybody has a receipt of passing

around in ghostly, I wish he would

Send me—Well, I will gladly—Little

Saint Um-ha-ha—As I was about to say,

I will gladly pay the express charge

both ways.

* * *

I observe that my friend, Rev. J. W.

Webb, recommends us farmers to the

Australian salt melt. I shall do it,

for I have been feeling for some time

that my stock is not doing very

well on salt flats. She does not have

that half as many cattle as she did a few

weeks ago, and I think the flats are

more or less to blame. So I shall try

salt marshes, that does not help my

stock I shall sell her and buy an Eng-

lish pony dog. I think that the trouble

with a good many of us farmers is that

we do not make a sufficient profit in

managing our business.

Do I make a failure of the business

or is it a failure of the business

MCLEWEN'S LETTER

I do not mean at shall be on that account. More than half of my time out of the office is devoted to carding out of a text book entitled "Farming Made Easy, or how to Raise Raisins and Hedges."

"A. J. Waterhouse will be the poet laureate of the day, and will sing up the rabbits in rhyme in good shape. Bachman, Fulton Berry, General Muller and other poets will have to take back seats." *From the "Independent" of Oregon.*

THE OVERTHROW OF BUCKLEY

The Death of a Noted Character of the Tenderloin District.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

CHANGE IN TRAINS.

Fresno Theater Goers Will be Benefited.

A new time table will go into effect on the Southern Pacific between Fresno and San Francisco. Train No. 10 which formerly left San Francisco at 3 p.m., and arrived in Fresno at 10:35 p.m., will now leave San Francisco at 5 p.m., and arrive here at 12:30 a.m. This will enable theatrical troupe performances here without chipping them to pieces to catch the south bound train.

A northbound train will be put on to-morrow morning. It will leave Fresno at 4:30 a.m., and go by way of Madera, Visalia, Lathrop and Mariposa, arriving in San Francisco at 11:45 a.m. It will leave San Francisco at 4:30 p.m., and arrive in Fresno at 11:25 p.m.

AN IMPORTANT GATHERING.

Meeting of the San Joaquin Valley Medical Society.

Tomorrow an important meeting will be held in Spangler hall, beginning at 9 o'clock, by the San Joaquin Valley Medical Society. Probably about fifty doctors will be present from Merced, Modesto, Fresno, Tulare, Kerman and Madera counties.

The forenoon will be devoted to organization and the reading of papers by the members of the society. The discussion of these papers will occupy the afternoon and probably part of the evening.

A banquet will be served at the hotel.

Many well-known physicians will be present and the people of Fresno will doubt accord them a hearty welcome.

SURPRISED BY THE LADIES

The Local Dania Lodge is Given a Treat.

The local Dania society was paid an official visit by Grand President Chris Jameson of Waterville last evening at the lodge room in Edgerly hall. It is a tour of the state.

The most pleasant part of the evening was a surprise given the lodge by the ladies. Just as the gavel sounded for adjournment the ladies entered the room. They presented the lodge with a very pretty lantern. After an hour of socializing an adjournment was taken to the adjoining room, where the ladies had had a sumptuous repast in readiness.

BIG DAMAGE SUIT.

THE SPERRY FLOUR COMPANY, PLAINTIFF.

The Old Mill Bitch Is Again the Cause of Litigation.

Suit for damages was yesterday filed in the office of the county clerk by the Sperry Flour Company against the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company. The total sum of damages asked for is not much short of a quarter of a million dollars.

The complaint sets forth the history of the Fresno flour mill. In 1858 the canal entered into a contract to furnish the mill with 30,000 cubic feet of water per second, enough to develop 248 horsepower, which would grind 48 barrels of flour per day, and the profit on the flour was 75 cents a barrel. The mill had a capital of \$100,000 and New Mexico worth \$50,000.

On September 7, 1891, the complaint alleges that the canal company caused the mill to be filled, in, thus shutting off the water. It became necessary to put in a steam engine, and it has cost \$10,000 per barrel to manufacture flour by steam than by water, and as a consequence of this increase in cost, the trade with Arizona and New Mexico has been lost.

Fifty thousand dollars damages are asked on account of this loss. An additional amount of \$1 cent a barrel is asked to the amount of 21 cents more per barrel than the water was shut off for all round.

The court will hear the case on October 1st, and the trial date will be set by the court. The defense will be represented by Mr. George C. Spangler, attorney for the canal company, and the plaintiff by Mr. W. H. Smith, attorney for the Sperry Flour Company.

EXCELLENT ENTERTAINMENT.

Given by the Madison District Literary Society.

The Madison district literary society gave an entertainment at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lovell on Friday evening. The society possesses some good literary and musical talent and its meetings every week are highly creditable in every sense.

Friday evening was the program of last

Wednesday was: Piano solo, Mrs. J. W. Roberts; instrumental quartette, Mrs. W. H. Broth, Mrs. A. Keyser, S. J. Samelson and A. McCleary; recitation, Miss Weeks; comic recitation, Meers, K. M. Duling and W. H. Brut; roulette, little Miss Georgia Duling.

An elegant supper was served, which reflected much credit to the culinary abilities of the ladies.

HIGH SCHOOL SENATE.

Sixth Anniversary of Its Institution Celebrated.

The High school senate gave an entertainment last evening, the date of the sixth anniversary of its founding. There was a large attendance of parents, teachers, pupils and friends.

The following was the excellent program rendered:

Duet, the Girls' Brantlet; song, several young ladies; address, T. L. Head; recitation, Miss Lillian Aberton; piano, Miss Jessie Kennedy; solo, Prof. M. M. Meyer; reading, Miss Hattie Pfeiffer; address, Frank Chamberlain; solo, Prof. M. M. Meyer; address, Chester H. Rowell; guitar solo, Miss Sheldon; recitation, Miss Rebecca Williams.

Professor Stringham of the State Uni-

versity was present and favored the audience with a brief talk on the uni-

versity and on education in general.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

A PACKED HOUSE.

Mrs. Gougar's Lecture Well Received.

AN ADVOCATE OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS

The Reasons Why Suffrage Should Be Extended to the Gender Sex.

From Saturday's Daily.
There was a large audience at the Baptist church last evening to hear Mrs. Gougar speak. After singing, Miss Sadie Whistler, a member of the United Brethren church, offered prayer.

The meeting was simply an ovation to Mrs. Gougar, and a remarkable demonstration of the interest felt in the woman suffrage and prohibition cause, on both of which she spoke with the unflinching attention and repeated salutes of applause of her numerous audience. When Rev. Mr. Webb introduced the speaker even the most ardent filled still that people came, all the seats were taken. The E. revival service headed by Rev. Dr. Gillian and Evangelist Johnson, filled in, and an intermission of singing had to be taken because every five additional chairs were brought in.

Mrs. Gougar, with logic, history, wit, and sarcasm, at once kept but good natured, for nearly two hours held and charmed her audience even as Miss Anna Shaw did, and that is saying a good deal. There was no railing against the "tyrant man," no rough invective, no claim to support the stereo sex, but only to help the cool need to good government, good government, two columns of the *Republican*. Her project was "The Pending Amendment," the one to be voted on all through California next November. If one more man votes for it than against it, woman will be enfranchised. Why not?

The California supreme court last week decided that any Chinese born in this country can vote. It is reckoned that a thousand will cast their ballots. The votes of American wives and mothers are needed to offset that.

What women are asking is the reasonable right to be allowed to express their views in the law and law makers of the land in which they live, and are amenable and often pay taxes. What man can explain that it is tyranny to tax a man without representation, but perfectly just in the case of a woman? Is it true to call this a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and yet deny one-half—and that the most law-abiding, temperate, home-preserving and moral half—say vote in its making?

She made a happy hit in reply to the saying, "men, your husbands and brothers, represent you at the polls." "Let us see. Most women, in hatred of the saloon, in protest against their sons who vote, will go to the Prohibition ticket. Please all Dames and Republicans who will so vote, to represent their wives and daughters, right to their feet." No one rose. Sisters, look back and see how you would be represented. (Laughter and cheering.)

If we do not have popular government but privileged classes we go back to that dangerous doctrine, "the divine right of kings." The momentous question is, are women "people"? If so they ought to be allowed to vote, a part in the government "of the people," etc. If not people will come man to be kind as we are. The opposite ends of the scale. Men, the whites have fine, delivered the victory decision that women are "people." The nation is evidently progressing. Some states say no. She suggested that women commit some crime, rob a hen coop or steal a horse, and see whether the law saying that any person who steals, who and he referred to the words "he," "she" and "him" will not reach the "person" who is referred to outside the law as "she," "her" and "hers" (Laughter.) Suffrage needs the woman and her moral force much more than woman needs the suffrage.

On top of how many present desired the amendment to carry, nearly every man and woman rose and a storm of applause and singing of the doxology.

After the announcement of the coming of Miss Gougar to act out a "Special Session of the Legislature," and a lecture by the renowned John G. Webley, and a handsome collection, a well pleased audience retired. It is safe to say that Mrs. Gougar could have filled the opera house had she stayed another night.

ORIGIN OF "UNCLE SAM."

Name of an Individual Becomes a Nickname of the Government.

Every now and then some one writes to the *Republican* to ask what is the origin of the term "Uncle Sam," meaning the United States. Nearly all newspapers probably are asked the same question, and it has often been answered, but people forget, and it may be answered again.

During the war of 1812 there was at Troy, N.Y., an inspector of military stores and supplies named Samuel Wilson who was sent to the front, especially in that part of the country as "Uncle Sam." When supplies for the army arrived at that place marked "U.S." they were turned over to Mr. Wilson for inspection. It thus became customary to say of any cans marked "U.S." that it was to go to "Uncle Sam." Wilson from that "U.S." came to stand for "Uncle Sam." The name of the inspector gradually passed out of notice and the name was applied to the government. Whether the original Uncle Sam Wilson looked like the picture now dubbed "Uncle Sam" is a question not fully settled; but it is probable that Mr. Wilson's picture was the model from which all "Uncle Sam" pictures are now made.

TOLL HOUSE LETTER.

Preparing for the Exodus to Pine Ridge.

A leap year dance will be held here on March 27th.

William Ockenden is putting out his orchard at the old Barker place, principally peach, apple and pear trees.

C. A. Yancey has moved some of his horses to Pauline and Robert Patton will also go. A. E. Mills will go up next week.

A. W. Petree will attend the rabbit drive and take some of his friends. He is progressing well in getting his mountain ranch in good order.

There is a wedding reported up here for the near future.

W. W. Poole is progressing well with his school of forty pupils. A.P.

Advertising That Don't Pay.

From the Merced Star.
It is astonishing how many business men can be talked into taking space in a chart, or frame, or register, or some other thing that has no excuse for existence. A schemer will get more for his worthless card than a country publisher with a good circulation would expect for a whole month's insertion. It is people who have been the duped that complain that advertising does not pay.

For spraying, purifying, sinks, drains, closets and waste pipes nothing equals Red Seal Lye. Fine granulated and packed in sifted top cans.

PERSONAL.

From Saturday's Daily.
C. M. Stone is up from Tulare.
W. F. Coffin of Modesto is in town.
A. M. Clark has returned from Stockton.
H. H. Titcomb is down from Pine Gold.
C. E. Haven of Santa Rosa is in Fresno.

A. L. Palmer of Huron is in the county seat on business.

Captain H. D. Colson took last evening's train for the south.

N. P. Jecty returned from San Francisco on last evening's train.

E. H. Holliday, publisher of the "San Joaquin Herald," was in town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Vucovich of Visalia are visiting friends in this city.

Omar Thomas, a raisin grower of River Bend, was in the county seat yesterday.

C. T. Walker arrived in town last evening from Scotland and is registered at the Grand Central.

Harry Francis and L. A. Narce came down from San Francisco last night to attend the rabbit drive.

Misses Lillian Lafferty, Margaret Kennedy and Clara Hamilton went to Dubuque on last evening's train on a brief visit.

Chris Jensen of Watsonville, grand president of the Danish society, Danis, is in Fresno. He is accompanied by S. Hartwick of the San Francisco Bee, a Scandinavian publication.

State Senator Beard of Alameda came down last evening to take in the big rabbit drive, and will spend a couple of days in Fresno. He is staying at Mr. Simpson's hotel.

Court Notes.

The following matters were disposed of in the several departments of the superior court yesterday:

BERNIE JUDGE, DEPARTMENT 3.
Peter Heppen vs. J. F. Hill, judgment.

P. Arkelius vs. John Arkelius; defendant overruled.

Frank Lucas vs. Butler & Forsyth; defendant ordered to bring books into court.

G. H. Mather vs. F. T. Eisen; contempt proceedings dismissed.

JUDGE JESLEY, DEPARTMENT 1.

Thomas R. McNeil vs. E. H. Kling, et al.; continued.

PARLOR LECTURE CLUB

IP ENTERTAINS THE CITY TEACHERS.

It Was a "Wagnerian Evening."

An Excellent Program is Rendered.

From Saturday's Daily.

The Parlor Lecture Club gave a musical and literary entertainment to the teachers of the city schools and a number of invited friends last evening.

The affair was held in the Hughes hotel parlors, which had been appropriately decorated for the occasion. It was the last entertainment that the club will give this season. During the season four excellent entertainments and receptions were given.

The entertainment was termed a "Wagnerian evening," although some critics maintained that from other sources.

The program opened with the reading of a paper by Mrs. Mildred Curtis on Wagner. She gave a brief account of the great musician's life and work.

The following program was rendered: Chorus, "Wedding March" (Lohengrin); members of club and others; vocal solo, "Elsa's Dream" (Lohengrin); Miss Katie Balthus; vocal solo, "O, Thou sublime Evening Star" (Taunibauer); A. E. Carver; reading, original poetry; A. Waterhouse; piano solo; C. Contractors; Chorus, "The Henry Tamburini, " "Serendipity" (Hedda Gabler); Rosalie Norris; vocal solo, "Sweetheart Adieu" (Meyer-Helmut); Miss Catherine Hughes; comic duet, "Once Again"; Sullivan; vocal solo, "Good-Bye, Sweet Day" (Kate Vasquez); Mrs. H. Wolters; piano solo, "Look Out Th' Window" (Grech); Mrs. C. H. Walter; piano solo, "Kingsdale Longroose No. 2" (Liebt); M. M. Miller.

The program was of unusual elegance, and at its conclusion refreshments were served.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST

BEN CRAWFORD IS WANTED IN MISSOURI.

He Has Been Apprehended in This City—Considered a Dangerous Character.

AN EDITOR'S VIEW OF THINGS.

His Opinion on Low-Necked Dresses and Bloomers.

From the Central Guard.

At a recent theatrical entertainment in our city we set behind a young lady, a visiting stranger. She was a very beautiful girl, well developed, possessing a voluptuous form, and feature that a Hebe might envy. She attracted attention, not so much by the charms of her person as by the peculiarity of her low-necked dress. Such was the brevity of the garment that both shoulders were exposed so at times one could see under the armpits, while the V-shaped bodice exposed the back below the little rib, and the front view would make a brazen statue blush. Yet the garment did not offend, but rather was admired by the clerk who had the dress in his hands.

City Attorney McNeile took occasion to state that the report of the finance committee in regard to the settlement of this city for labor and materials furnished said Goodfellow; and that receipts specifying that the sum paid was to be held in trust until the end of said Goodfellow to said laborers, and of 50 per cent of the amount due from said Goodfellow to said laborers, and of 50 per cent of the amount due from said Goodfellow to said material men; and that the amount due from said Goodfellow to said material men was to be held in trust until the end of said Goodfellow; and that in the event of any of said claimants refusing to file bills for the amounts awarded them in accordance herewith or refuse to receipt in full for payments made hereunder, that then no payments whatever be made in pursuance of this resolution; and provided further, that before any said warrants are delivered to any of said claimants, the said claimants will cause to be dismissed the insolvency proceedings now pending before the court, and that the effect that another week had added to the end of the school year instead of the week of vacation was passed. This will make up the full nine months of school for the year.

It is understood that one or two of the teachers will bring suit if necessary to get the money which amounts to about \$20 to each of the thirty teachers.

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THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

The Distressing Tale of a Watch Dog.

THE NUMBER OF BABBITS SLAIN
The Lecture by Joaquin Miller—It is Not Found in the Book. Other Things.

The recent banalizing of the residence of Mrs. J. C. Archibald, in broad daylight, inspired the reporter to suggest that "it is also wise to turn loose in your back yard a 3-year-old bull pup," etc. This bit of sound reportorial philosophy is not quoted for the sake of raising an interesting question concerning just when a pup ceases to be a pup. On the contrary, the quotation is intended merely to proffer another suggestion, viz.: That before you buy a pup, either venerable or young, it will be well to know his peculiarities. It is sad to buy an alleged watch dog and afterwards reluctantly learn that it is just a plain, ordinary, 7-day-clock dog which is likely to run down and dash itself in the middle of any walk. This naturally leads to telling the aesthetic incident from the life of this man who reads two blocks west of my place.

This man dropped into my sanctum sanctorum the other day. I was busy, and he waited for me to conclude my trial of the debt. It was a freight train and moved very slowly, but he waited patiently enough until he could see that I was putting into the station. Then he said:

"Want to buy a dog?"

I assured him that I did not.

"Like to have me give you a dog for nothing."

A similar assurance.

There was a pause, during which the man who has two black cats thoughtfully stroked his chin. Then he said:

"Say will you take him if I'll throw in the young steer that my wife is calculating to sell milk from next summer?"

"What's the matter with the dog?"

"Nothing; he's kind and gentle enough."

"Then what make's you so anxious to get rid of him?"

"You won't take him, will you?"

"No."

"I know I ought as well tell you. After burglars got into our house a week ago I said to my wife, 'What we ought to have is a watch dog,' and she said, 'That's right.' So I went and bought a pup that was warranted to have the making of a great watch dog in him; paid \$10 for him. My wife and I need to talk a good deal about what a good watch dog that pup was. He'd bark all day. It a buggy came along, he barked. If a foot passenger passed the house, he barked. He'd chase a bicycle half a block, barking and trying to bite chunks out of the tire. He was intelligent, too, taught him to carry things, and he was never so proud and happy as when he was carrying."

"One night after we'd had the dog about a month my wife poked me in the fifth rib, us I was sleeping, and said:

"There's burglars in the house."

"Oh, rat—that is, you must be mistaken."

"But I'm not. I heard them distinctly."

"Been dreaming?"

"I haven't."

"Heard yourself snore?"

"You ought to be ash—"

"It's the cat."

"It won't."

"Did the dog bark?"

"D—d."

"Well, then?"

"But the made me get up and look, and when I got to the dining room, sure enough there was a light and two burglars, with their hands full of tools, were tippling their way to the safe chamber. When they saw me they ran."

"Where was the dog?"

"He was there."

"Why didn't he bark then?"

"Couldn't; he was too busy."

"What was he doing?"

"Carrying the lantern for the burglars. Between ourselves, that's why I was to die of him. My wife and I don't believe that he is calculated to make a watch dog."

This is why I say that before you get a watch dog it is well to know his particularities.

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